OEFICIAL PAPER OF HOLT COUNTY OREGON, MO., MARCH 24..... 1871

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The result of the election in this state some up as follow: The Democrats have elected the Governor and Railroad in all the North, where division has not Commissioner, two certainly, and prob- taken place. The writer of this is a Reably three, Congressmen, and a majority in the State Senate, with the House in doubt.

REGISTRATION.

Registration, under the new law, commences on Wednesday, the 5th day of April, at the usual places of holding elections. Officers have been appointed by the county court of this county for that purpose. Persons who were registered before the fall election, need not be registered this spring, All males who have not been registered, who are twenty-one years old, who have resided in the State one year, and in the county sixty days, who will take an oath to suport the constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, and who have not been convicted of any infamous crime, can register and vote. Let all our friends who are not registered, see that their names are on the books.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The City election is approaching and of Councilmen are not yet in the field. There will probably be no difficulty is offices, but none seem ambitious to become "City Fathers." All bave an interest in keeping up an efficient City government, and each should be willing to machinery running. There are some who have not been in the Council who could as a portion of their time for the public good. Do not be backward, gentlemen, but come forward and let the people have your names as candidates for Councilmen. Five are wanted from the West Ward, and four from the East Ward.

THE OREGON "SENATE."

OREGON, Mo., March 22, 1871. MR. EDITOR: In my perambulations around Oregon I have discovered the existence of an institution the character of which is somewhat shrouded in mystery. I became cognizant of its existence in this way : I was looking for an acquaintance with whom I had business, and asked a man where I would find him. The man replied that I would find him at the "Senate." "The Senate !" I exclaimed in utter perplexity, "what is that ?" "O, it is over yonder, up stairs," said the man, pointing to the identical, two-story building in which dwelt the "tiger," about which I once wrote you. To my look of blank astonishment the man only responded with a propound well-executed wink with one eye, which seemed fraught with concealed knowledge, while he turned the other orb tohe building, aforesaid, in a manner that powerfully suggested a "strabismus," and left me dumb with astonishment. Since then I have stood in great awe of the "Senate," but this has not kept me from trying to satisfy my curiosity regarding that mysterious cstablishment.

I see a great many personages going up and down the steps that lead to the place, whom I suppose to be Senators. Some of them look grave and dignified, but pleased, while others look serious and sorrowful, as if worn down and oppressed with their arduous Senatorial duties. Once I saw a would-be Senater who was about to go up the steps, when he was stopped by a friendly Senwho seemed, too, not to be "well up." I have heard grave Senators, solemnly discoursing among themselves about "trumps," "aces," "cut-throat," "faro," dent. "draw poker," "regular infernal skinseemed to be of weighty import to them. I finally concluded that the words : "cut-

so energetically and defiantly that I fore. ranks of the party.- [EDITOR. bore to insist on an answer. I walked away marvelling greatly. Notwithstanding my efforts to obtain some in formation about the proceedings of the "Senate" have proven fruitless, I have county, out and hauled to the banks of not given up in despair. I have heard the Missouri river, last winter, nearly Senators express a fear that when the eight hundred saw-logs which will be new city administration comes in there rafted "down stream," as soon as the will be a clash of jurisdiction between river rises. These logs, sawed into the city government and the "Senate." Should the apprehensions of these Sena- ber, which at \$6.50 per 1000 feet will tors prove well-founded, I believe that make the sum of \$1,625. Cheap lumber in the turmoil and agitation consequent therepa, some of the well guarded secrets of the "Senate" will be revealed, I do not believe that body can always baffle the inquiries of your friend.

DINGO BIM.

A POLITICAL LETTER OF HIGH-LY ANTI-GRANT PROCLEYI-

MR. EDITOR: I presume that while ou publish a Republican paper, it will be open to communications from those of our party who may not entirely agree with the administration wing of the party. For it has come to that already; and there is not a township, or hamlet, publican, was a member of the convention in which the Republican organization was conceived, and of that othre one at Columbus. Ohio, in which the party was born, in the year 1855. He has remained with it during all the time since, and at all places, whether in danger or safety, in obloquy or glory. But success has had its usual effect; it has gathered to our party all the demagogues and un-principled politicians who formerly led who still hold their ground will soon the Democratic party to the very precipice of disunion-who countenanced every vile dogma, encouraged every illegal measure of that purty, until the mass of fraud, rascality and treason "stunk in the nostrils of the Most High," and culminated in the slaveholder's rebelion. Who to-day are the most influential leaders of the administration wing of the Republican party? Such men as Ben. Butler, C. D. Drake, and a dozen others of the most ultra leaders of the administration wing of the Democratic party, at the end of Buchanan's term. Where the spoils are, there the candidates for members of the Board will the vultures be found. Every measure of corruption and violation of the fundamental law fluds in them a finding men willing to accept the other warm support. To uphold slavery and buy the support of the south to the Democracy, they stopped at nothing, and in the name of State Rights, they passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, which struck shoulder his share of the burden and down all State rights. Whither now are responsibility, of keeping the municipal | these same men leading the Republican party? Bad advisers of the President, who is, himself, a man not versed in well as any who have served there, give constitutional law, used to military au-

thority, and entirely wanting in that modest humility and self-abnegation which characterizes the men of the closet and books. The cultivated intellects, under their regime, the world of thinking men has been astounded at his appropriation to his family of every possible office; at his dictation in State poli- sufferers in France. tics, andat his interferance in congression al business. Displays of egotism, shamerupt bargains, money making specula- thorities. tions, benumbed the amazement of the forth all taxes will be payable to the people into silence—almost into stolid French. The branch of the Bank of indifference-until finally, in the so France at Rouen has resumed business. of a brutal obstinacy, exacting a brutal there is great rivalry at present among there are there is great rivalry at present among the committee wants there is great rivalry at present among the committee wants there is great rivalry at present among the committee wants are committee wants. called Sumner difficulty, the exhibition The vacancies in the Assembly are mostcompliance with his private hatreds, has the popular men for votes in the elecand there begins to be heard a murmur- committee of forty-five to report upon ing protest, the first faint thunders of the state of the invaded departments. A popular denunciation. Will President killing eighteen persons and wounding Grant be wise in time? It is not to be forty.

The journals complain that the Prusmy, taxing the present beyond tolera-tion, to pay a debt which the future the future that it is the future th my, taxing the present beyond toleration, to pay a debt which the future owes and can easily pay, has laid a foundation for the most wide-spread disaffection; his severe and heartless administration in every department for payment of the obligations owed by the nation to the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for the payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department for payment of the soldiers of the war of 1861 the department of the inhabitants, and urge reprisals.

The respectable Parisians are stupified.

General Lecompte was abaudoned by the department of the heights of Mont Martra. General Thomas was arrested on the heights of Mont Martra. General Thomas was arrested on the heights of Mont Martra. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The latter's last word was "Cowards!"

The respectable Parisians are stupified.

General Lecompte was abaudoned by the sold on the heights of Mont Martra. General Lecompte was abaudoned by the sold on the heights of Mont Martra. General Lecompte on the heights of Mont Martra. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The respectable Parisians are stupified. and 1865, has long since been contrasted, in the minds of these soldiers with his reckless extravagance in the contracton of new indebtedness, and an organized effort has long been in operation among a large portion of these former soldiers for his overthrow.

The writer of this article in the name of a large portion of the Republican party of the courtry as well as for himself, the chiefs was held yesterday, and it protests against any longer following such a leader. General Grant'as leader of the Republican party and President of the United States is a great mistake. ator-one of the Senators with a sad The man who can fill fifty offices with countenance-who asked the individual, afty relatives, who can dictate to Misambitious of Senatorial fame, if he souri Republicans for whom they shall was "well up in funds," and told him to vote for Governor, who can recommend go no farther if he was not, for he had Nebraska's Legislature for whom to no business up there if he was not "well vote for Senator, who can visit the lobup" in that respect. He evidently was by of Congress to use personal influence not "well up." He walked away with on members, who can order a Senatorial his friend of the sorrowful countenance Committee whom to reject and whom to seclet as Chairman, who has done a thousand other acts of bad taste, to speak mildly, is not his cohice for Presi-**** ****

ning," and other matters too abstruse to the administration of President for my comprehension, but which Grant, seems to us more like personal I finally concluded that the words: "cutthroat," "draw poker," and "skinning,"
which, at first, seemed to me to be so
cabalistic, must have some reference to
flu-Klux outrages, and that the same
were being considered by the Senatorial body. I further concluded that their
deliberations on this exciting topic led
to the long night sessions held by the dislike of the President, or rather disdeliberations on this exciting topic led trate of the nation, we cannot forget is devoting much time in consideration of the subject of the maritime law. The questions at present under discussion. august members, and accounted for on which he was elected. Nor can we their keeping closed windows and overlook the fact that, though the obliocked doors.

Determined to make the most of this are not so great as to entitle him of the navigation laws.

London, March 19.—President Thiers inkling I questioned a Senator, whom I to re-nomination at its hands, it still inkling I questioned a Senator, whom I found at the foot of the stairs leading to the "Senato" chamber, early one morning, after a protracted night seasion, and who seemed to be more than usually depressed, miserable, and cachectic. depressed, miserable, and cachectic. easy accomplishment. It may not be I asked him if the Ku-Klux had seriously affected the "funds," and if he had
suffered any, financially, thereby. He
looked at me a moment, then suddenly
placed the forefinger of his right hand
alongside his nose, ran his tongue out of slongside his nose, ran his tongue out of pass for what they are worth, and not the left corner of his mouth, and winked be allowed to grow into a breach in the

800 Kaw-Logs.

Daniel Wagoner, whose abode is near Tarkee Lake, Dallas Township, in this

FOREIGN NEWS.

SQUALLY TIMES IN PARIS.

The City in the Hands of a Mob LONDON, March 16 .- The Journal Des Debats commenting on the result of the conference on the Eastern quesion, makes a pitter attack on England, It declares she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. now helpless; her sword is broken. When it is uosbeathed again its aim will be not at distant Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar

spirit.
The Count of Paris renounces any in tentions on his part to compete with other Princes Royal of France for the

The French Cabinet has decided to continue its policy of conciliation towards the malcontents of Mont Matre. The weather is bad. The insurgents

LONDON, March 16 .- Orleans has been evacuated by the Germans. Sykus Swinburn and Johnston, of the American ambulances, have been presented with a Cross of the Legion of Honor.
It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the city of Mulhouse back to France for two hundred millions of

rancs. The Times special from Paris of the 16th, says: The Government will attempt to-night to surprise the thirty cannon held by the insurgents in the Place De La Vosges. A company of national guards on duty there have promised to assist them in their undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any

longer. Bondi and other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and negotiations for a definite treaty of peace will probably be opened on Mon-

It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a balf millions of francs in the form of 3 per cent. rents. PARIS, March 17 .- Difficulties have arisen between the Germans and the

French relative to some details in the convention of the 11th of March.
It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday. Ten trains will be run daily to and from Versailles during the session of the National Assembly,
One hundred seats in the Assembly

are vacant. The national guards have been invited to call at the American Legation to receive each five francs in money or a pound of tobacco, from subscriptions made in America for the relief of the

A dispatch from Dieppe says that the Germans have gone, and that the custom posts and telegraphs have been reless immodesty, grasping averice, cor- stored to the control of the French au-

to France, we have a right to stretch a cordon which will exclude them from French society.

BERLIN, March 17.—General Wrangel

has arrived in this city with a congratu-latory letter from Czar Alexander to Emporer William.
Rome, March 17.—It is stated that

Cardinal Antonelli has sent a fresh note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbance in the Jesuit Church. Paris, March 16.—Many of the officers who served under Garibaldi have arrived here, and assumed command was determined to retain the cannon at all cost. The insurgents continue to fortify their positions and to mount new guns. Last night they constructed another entrenchment and established

large powder magazines. Regnier had an interview with Thier yesterday at Versailles.
PARIS, March 17 .-- The situation i Mont Matre is unchanged, and no acts of violence have been committed. The demonstration in Place De La Bastile

continues.

The Gaulois says the Dutch bankers offered to advance France two milliards of france after the rasing of the siege.

General Vinoy has addressed a severe circular to the Generals commanding

the army at Paris,

BERLIN, March 17.—The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor, Empress, Crown Prince and Princess drove through the streets to night. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

PARIS, March 17.—The Journal of

proclamation concludes: After this morning we shall proceed to force a peace if necessary at all hazards. The government following up the proclama-tion of President Thiers, and at mid-night on Friday sent a detachment of

troops and gens d'armes to occupy the position of the insurgents in Mont Martre. A considerable number of cannon were removed and the gens d'armes

zens, made no reply, and soon a great fraternization commenced, and the people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside and ascend the heights. The Make a Fortune, &c., &c. companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the Nationals who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived the people shouted, "reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At 10 o'clock the

als, the soldiers having deserted.

A lieutenant of the chasseurs while ondeavoring disengage his horse from a regard to the matter, they can test the rule and satisfy themselves.

Therefore if you would make Missoncrowd drew his sabre, and was instant-A melee followed, in which an artillery man and two national guards were wounded, but the fighting soon ceased. wounded, but the fighting soon ceased. The gens d'armes alone proved faithful to the government, but they were too few in number to be effective and withdrew at 11 o'clock. The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite, but their main object now is resistance to the governments. The crowds in Mont Martre and Belleville, however, are unsurgents in their claims against the Assembly and independent for life. animons in their claims against the As- pendent for life. sembly at Bordeaux; they demand its immediate dissolution, and the election of a new body, which shall sit in Paris.

General Farou was surrounded for several hours by a mob in Mont Martre. His troops proved faithful; they charged and took three barricades, psing the boyonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. General Lecompte and and took three barricades, using the boyonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. General Lecompte and others were shandoned by their men and they made prisoners by the rioters. General Paturica was wounded. The rebois killed and cut up all the horses of the staff officers, who were surrounded leak to its evicinal value; therefore as

published two proclamations, the first one says the French people waited calm until an attempt was made to touch the life of the Republic; the army did not raise its hand against the arch of liberty of the Republic, only against the government that cannot close its era of nvasions and civil war. The people Paris are convoked from communal elections. The proclamation is signed by guard, and dated at the Hotel de Ville, The second proclamation is as fol-

To the people of Paris-You have entrusted us with the defense of the rights of Paris; we report that we have driven out the men who betrayed us; our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you to prepare for communal elections; give us, as our only recompense, the es tablishment of a real Republic. Same signatures, thirty in number, appended. The Journal Officiale contains the following proclamation from a committee assuming the same of the central committee has been circulated throughout Paris !

"The men of the barricades have taken possession of the Ministry of Justice, and assessinated Generals Clement, Thomas and Lecompte. Who are memterests of France separate from them and rally around the Republic and the Assembly." Signed by the ministers at present in Paris.

The Hotel de Ville is surmounted by he red flag and barricaded. Shots have been heard but no conflict is reported. The respectable Parisians are stupified

turned the fire and several gens d'armes were wounded. General Vinery has been mobbed

The mob is triumphant, and virtually possess the city. The wine shops are open and drunkenness is rampant. Even omen are armed. General Chanzy, upon his arrival in acis, was arrested at the station by the Mont Martre insurgents and, it is said.

will be shot to-day. All persons of prominence are flying rom Paris. The insurgents hold the Palais de Justice, Tulleries and the Place Ven-

Complete apathy is displayed by the ougeois. No resistance has been made to the insurgents.

The murders of Lecompte and Thom as were perpetrated by order of Nicolet-to Garibaldi, who directs the insurrec-They were shot in a garden of the Rue

de Rosiers. Thomas resisted vigorous-ly, but Garibaldi ordered him held against a wall while his body was ridlled with bullets. Lecompte died with the utmost calmness, smoking a cigar and refusing to allow a bandage over his eyes. Many other murders have oc-

curred.
The government has telegraphed for 30,000 men at Camp Sartory to come to Paris. The Prussians at St. Denis will enter Paris if the garrison is increased

to more than 40,000.

The city is filled with Bonapartist agents. I have seen Chevrau, Conti, Rouple and Regnier. The insurgents, for some days past, have received each five france daily, which is supposed to be furnished by these agents.

LONDON, March 20.— Emperor Napoleon left Wilhelmshohe Sunday for England and arrived at Dover at one o'clock

this afternos. Immense crowds were waiting at the landing, including a large number of French refugees, who cheered enthustastically as the Emperor made his appearance on the docks.

It is feared that the revolutionary movement now in progress in Paris will extend to Marseilles and Lyons and even Bordeaux, and the Thiers government is contemplating a movement to

It is said that the Germans decline to interfere with the affairs of Paris,
VERSAILLES, March 19.—The Journal
Officiale announces that the whole gov-

Tours.

International Society, was President of the court which condemned Generals Lecompte and Thomas to death. The corpses of the Generals were mutilated

The national guards are new the only armed force in Paris.

Daniel Wagoner, whose abode is near Tarkeo Lake, Dallas Township, in this county, out and hauled to the banks of the Missouri river, last winter, nearly eight hundred saw-logs which will be rafted "down stream," as soon as the river rises. These logs, sawed into planks, will make 250,000 feet of iumber, which at \$6.50 per 1000 feet will make the sum of \$1,625. Cheap lumber this?

A beggar who asked for a coat at a clergyman's house, hauded back one slightly worn which was offered him, saying "Madam, I want a coat that I should not be schamed to wear in the daytime,"

Daniel Wagoner, whose abode is near Tarkeo Claip and the position of the insurgents in Mont Marter and parted more removed and the gens d'armes took some four hundred prisoners. In the morning the national guards of Belleville and Mont Martre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners.

Gen. Vinery, in command of the government forces, posted troops around the hill of Mont Martre and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and sending the hill to the batteries.

The mitrailleuses were soon surrounded by angry groops, who demanded to know why the suthorities distrusted the people, and if it was the intention to massacre them. The soldiers, when asked if they meaut to fire on the citi
Mells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived the people shouted, "reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At 10 o'clock the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill. Many battalions of National Guards, fully organized, marched into Mont Martre shouting Vica la Republique. The districts were them wholly in the possession of the Nationals, the soldiers having deserted.

Therefore if you would make Misson-ri a great, wealthy and powerful state, you should encourage 'migration and populate it. Induce your monied men to buy up whole towaships of good land and then, by connecting themselves

And, now, in support of this kind of financeering, I will state that in 1851 when Chicago only contained a popula-tion of say 25,000 to 30,000, a friend came here and invested his all, \$3,500, in what was then known as outside city the staff officers, who were surrounded and made prisoners.

PARIS, March 19.—The nationals have tion, and not our monied capital, that

constitutes our true wealth. I have my eye on your state, Mr. Editor, and am most favorably impressed with its future, but, at the same time, I cannot understand why a portion of your citizens should, against their own interests, undertake to discourage emi-gration to that state, for, in my opinion, there is no state in the United States, considering the climate, fertility of the soil—everything combined—that is better adapted for the permaneut settlement and homes of the Gormans from
the Old World, than the State of Missouri. E. H. CUMMINGS. CHICAGO, March 13, '71.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

CRAIG, Mo., March 20, 1871. MR. EDITOR: Our school closed Friday, March 17th, 1871, the scholars giving, in the evening, an exhibition. Long before the hour appointed for commencement, the house was filled to its utmost capacity. We had been looking forward to that evening for some time past, and were not disappointed. The scholars had used every exertion, in concert with their able teacher, to make the exhibition a success.

We can say, and we feel proud of it that we have some fine talent for originality among our scholars. I will mention a few of them: Eugene Doughty, David Price, Robert Price, Josephine Huffstatter and Susan Farnsworth would be a credit to any school. We are sorry to mention, that there are still

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Absolute divorces legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or county, legal everywhere; desertion drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address, MOORE & RICHARDSON Counsellors at Law, 180 Broadway, New York. 25y

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Cheering Facts for the Billions. Every day siemonstrates more clearly that live complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be con-trolled and cured without difficulty or inconveni-ence. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstinacy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial au-restorative operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bit ters. That genial corrective compels the organ to de its duty. It must secrete regularly and healthfull; under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfec harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears; if there is side-ache or backache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the
eyes are thinged with superfluous bile, they recover
their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns;
if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief,
whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be,
and whatever the phase it has assumed, a cure is
certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious discase has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be
prevented throughout life by the regular use, in
small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These
are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered
—or, rather, they should be promptly acted upon—
by all persons of bilious habit.

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